

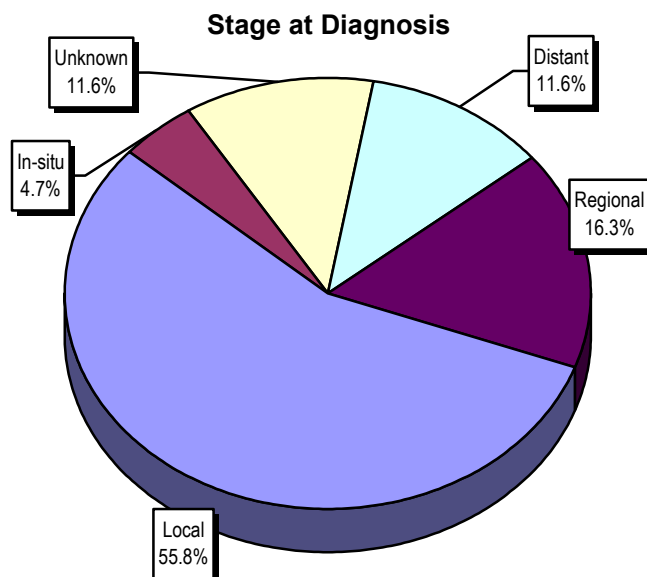
Kidney and Renal Pelvis

Incidence and Mortality Summary

	Male	Female	Total
Age-adjusted incidence rate per 100,000	10.0	3.6	6.4
Total # of new cases	27	16	43
# of new invasive cases	25	11	36
# of new in-situ cases	0	2	2
# of deaths	8	5	13

Total Cases and Deaths by Ward

Ward 1	3	0
Ward 2	3	0
Ward 3	2	3
Ward 4	12	2
Ward 5	6	1
Ward 6	9	2
Ward 7	4	4
Ward 8	2	1
Unknown	2	



Risk and Associated Factors

Age Both adults and children are at risk for kidney cancer. Renal cell carcinoma accounts for 80% of all kidney cancers. Wilms tumor affects predominantly children under age 5 and accounts for the majority of childhood cases.

Gender Males have rates two times that of females.

Genetics A gene mutation has recently been found on chromosome 3 responsible for over 40% of all renal cell carcinomas.

Occupation Certain occupations, such as those with asbestos exposure and coke oven workers, are thought to have an increased risk.

Other Cigarette smoking is strongly associated with adult kidney cancer. Smokers are at twice the risk of developing kidney cancer as non-smokers. Obesity in both males and females has also been associated with kidney cancer.

Special Notes

95% confidence interval on the age-adjusted total incidence rate: xx 5.4 - 9.4

Mean age-adjusted incidence rate across wards: x 8.1

Median age-adjusted incidence rate of wards: x 8.2

Range of age-adjusted incidence rates for wards: x13.7 (x1.7 Ward 7 > x15.4 Ward 5)

There was only one case of kidney or renal pelvis cancer in a person less than 25 years of age. The highest incidence rate among males and females overall was in the over 85 age specific group. Black males on an age-adjusted basis were more than twice as likely to both be diagnosed, but only 59% as likely to die from these cancers as their white counterparts.

*Socio-economic Status

**Fig. 38: Age-Specific Incidence and Mortality Rates by Race and Gender
Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer**

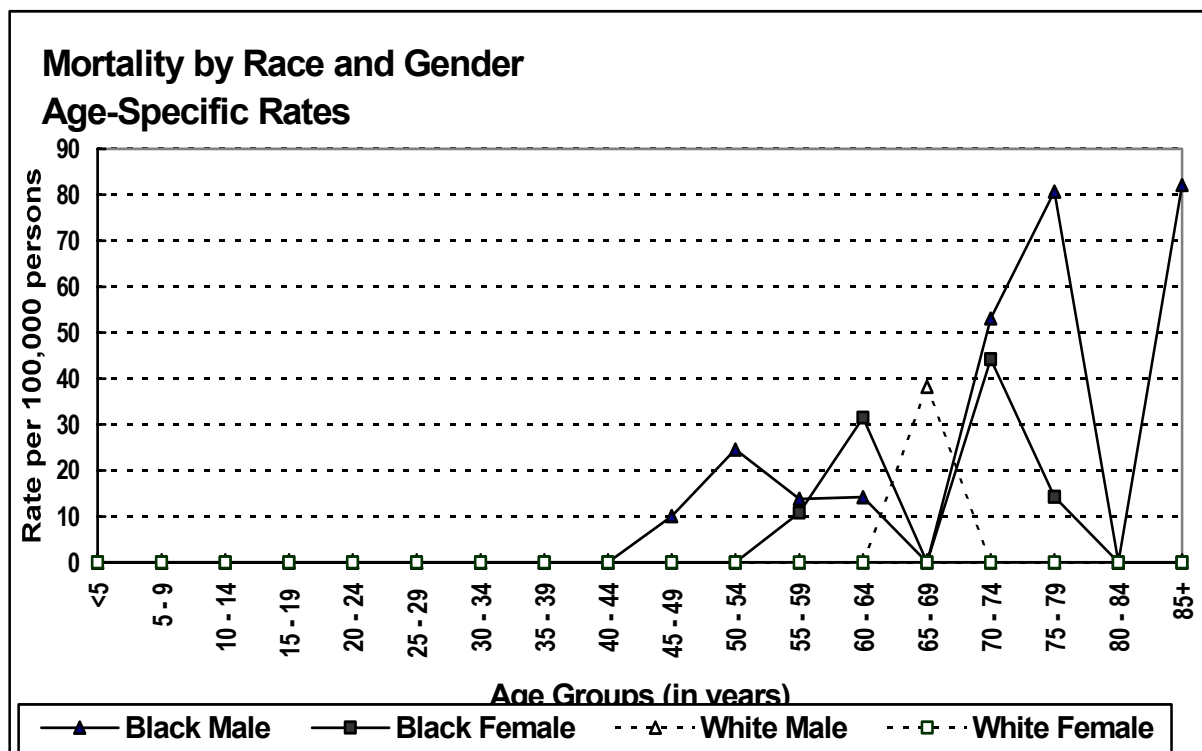
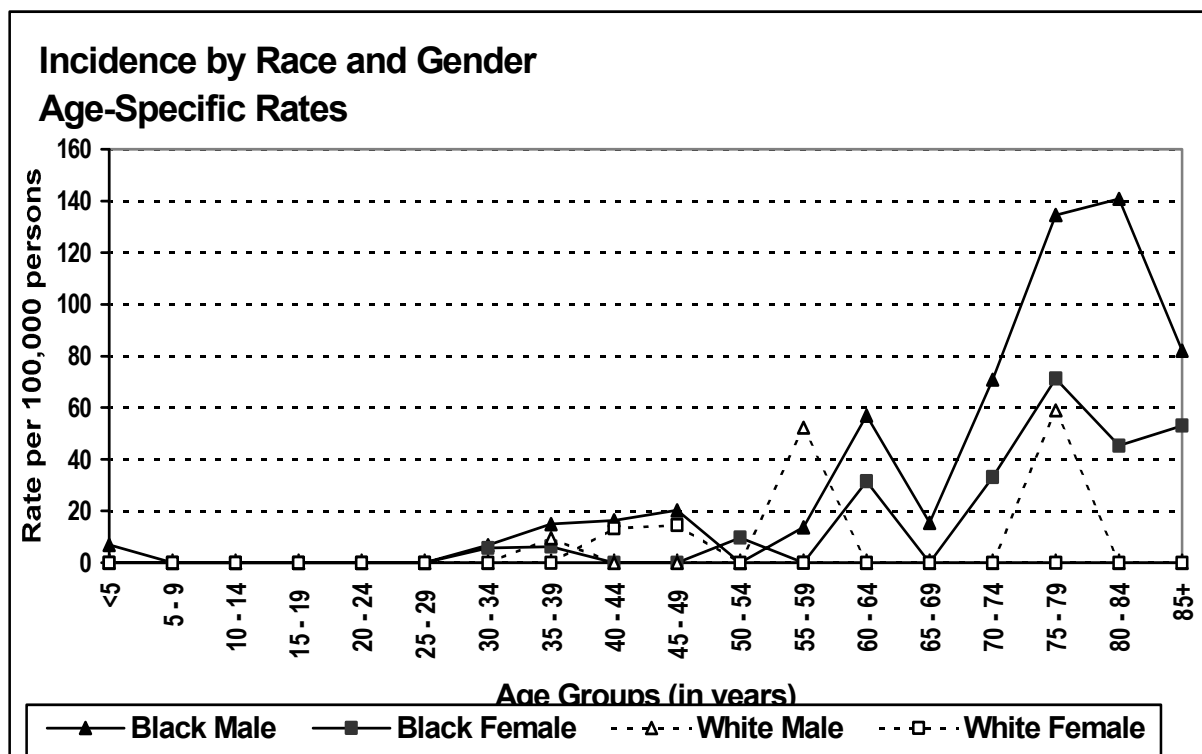


Fig. 39: 1996 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates for the District of Columbia – Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer

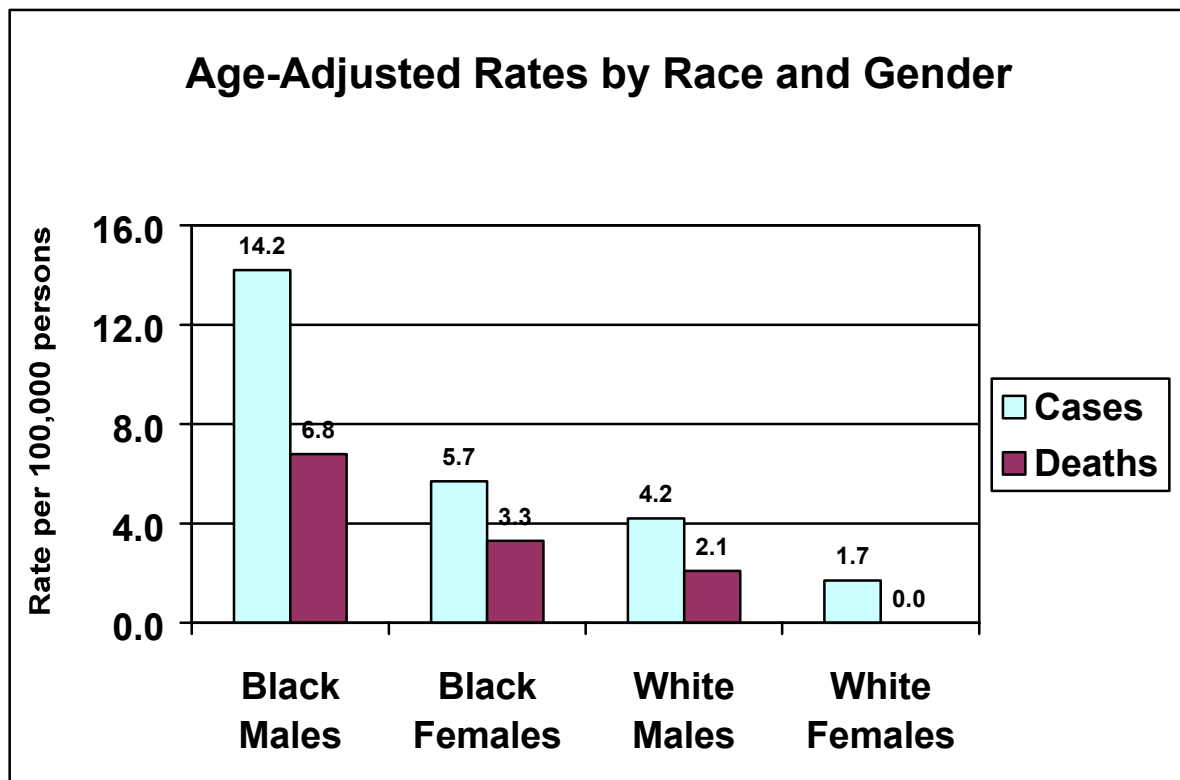
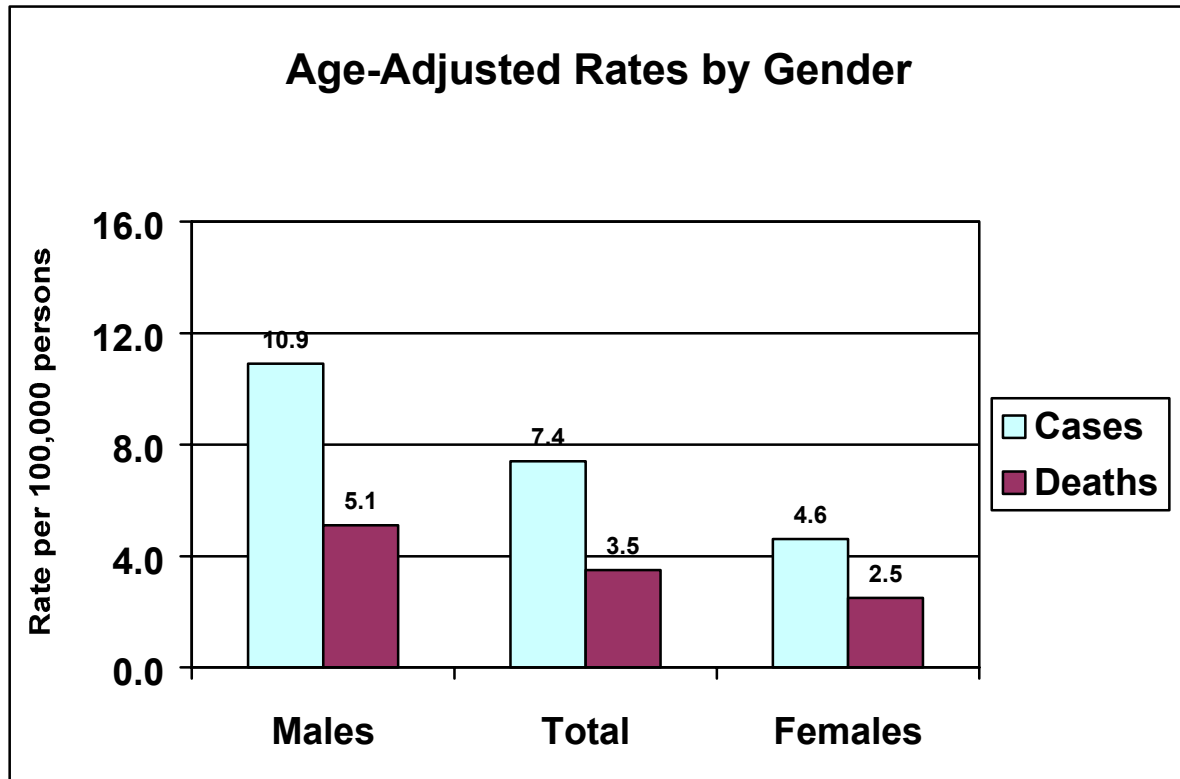
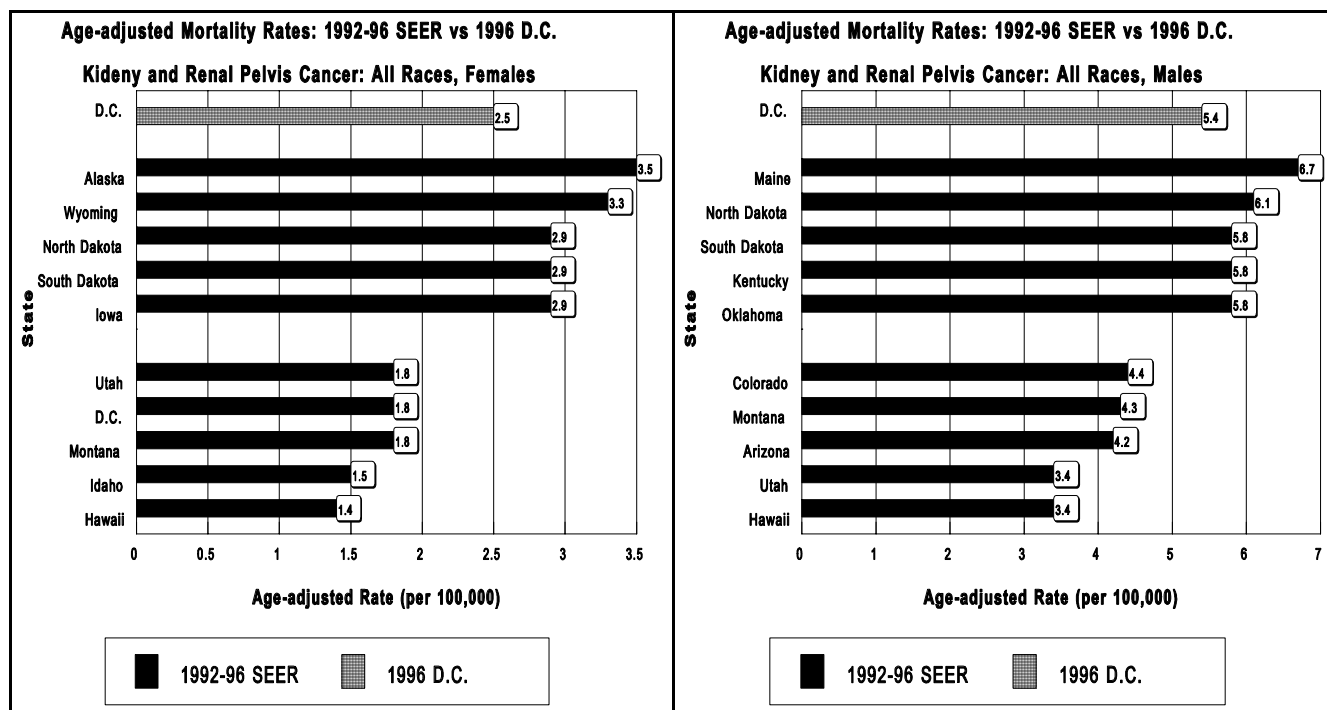


Figure 40: Comparison of the 1996 D.C. Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates With the Highest 5 and Lowest 5 SEER (1992-96) Mortality and NAACCR (1991-95) Cancer Incidence Rates



† Data on D.C. between 1991-1995 were not available to NAACCR for publication in April 1999.

